

FITZ LEE STRICKEN

Prostrated by a Stroke of Paralysis.

TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

ARRIVED ON MORNING TRAIN FROM BOSTON.

Many Friends of the General Assembled at the Railway Station—Condition Regarded as Alarming.

General Fitzhugh Lee, on his way from Boston to Washington, was stricken with paralysis early this morning. The train reached Washington shortly after 10 o'clock this morning and General Lee was taken to Providence Hospital, where at last accounts he was reported resting comfortably, though his condition was regarded as alarming.

Brig. General Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. A., retired, was stricken with apoplexy, the entire left side being affected, at 3 o'clock this morning. General Lee was on a train en route from Boston to Washington. The Federal Express, on which he was a passenger, was delayed by a strike of the



Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

General, was at Matt Haven, the terminal of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad on the East river, early today. Two physicians were summoned and Gen. Lee remained on board the train while it was transferred by float to Jersey City and proceeded to Washington. The train bearing the general arrived in Washington shortly after 10 o'clock.

The news of the general's condition had preceded him to Washington, and many of his army and personal friends were at the Pennsylvania station to meet him. Included among them were Major Robert W. Hunter of Virginia; Major Holmes Conrad of Virginia; B. H. Fowler; Major T. D. Myers, president of the R. F. and F. railroad; and Dr. Hardin. General Lee's illness followed his arrival in the city and his removal to Providence Hospital.

Dr. H. T. A. Lemon of the Pennsylvania railroad corps of surgeons was also present. When one came from the Pullman car "Ludlow" and announced that the patient had not lost consciousness there was a sign of relief shown by the anxious ones.

Taken to Providence Hospital.

Dr. Tucker invited Gen. Lee to occupy quarters at his home here. The general was conscious and received Dr. Tucker in the car when the invitation was extended. He replied smilingly: "I am in charge of this man Kean, and he says I must go to the hospital and I guess I will have to acquiesce."

Under Major Kean's direction the patient was moved to Providence Hospital. As it was necessary to move the patient on a stretcher it was found that the work could be done better by shifting the car to 6th street, which was done. The ambulance from the Emergency Hospital, in charge of Dr. Martin, was on hand and it was with great ease that four stalwart railroad porters lifted the patient through the window of the Pullman and placed him in the ambulance. After the patient was in the hospital ambulance, was directed to drive to Providence Hospital. He did so by way of Pennsylvania avenue in order to get the benefit of the smooth pavement.

Despite the anxiety of the friends of the patient and curiosity of others, there was no resting easily in the ambulance. The transfer was made without the slightest trouble or inconvenience.

Reported to Be Comfortable.

The physicians and nurses at the hospital had been notified by Dr. Edie that the ambulance was bringing Gen. Lee there, and room 212, located on the second floor in the left wing and overlooking the park, was prepared to receive him. When carried from the ambulance to the elevator and taken upstairs the general was conscious, but he volunteered no remark. He was resting easily and his face was flushed. When it was ascertained on the train that his condition was serious the attending physicians administered a small quantity of strychnine, which quickened his pulse, which had dropped alarmingly.

A few moments after he had been put to bed the doctors came out from the room and reported that he was in a comfortable condition, but that nothing could be said at the time of the probability of recovery.

The Physicians' Bulletin.

A bulletin was issued by the physicians shortly before noon, as follows:
"Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Army, retired, was stricken with apoplexy at 3 a.m. on the federal express between Boston and Washington. The left side was paralyzed. He received prompt medical attention from Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Boston, who was on the train, and from the surgeon of the Pennsylvania railroad, Dr. Schull. Upon his arrival in Washington he was taken to Providence Hospital, where he is resting easily and is in a comfortable condition, but that nothing could be said at the time of the probability of recovery."

It was learned that at this time Gen. Lee's condition was regarded as quite alarming, though no definite statement in this connection was vouchsafed. It was not thought that there would be any change

for the worse, however, during the early afternoon. Until it is ascertained how serious the attack will be, it is impossible to tell what will be the result. It is probable, however, that he will probably be removed to Mr. Fowle's residence.

Major Kean's Announcement.

Major Kean announced at 1 o'clock on leaving the bedside of Gen. Lee that there was no apparent change in his condition. The general was conscious, but it would be impossible to tell what the outcome is to be for several hours. The entire left side is paralyzed.

At 2 o'clock Gen. Lee's condition was unchanged and he was still resting comfortably and able to recognize his relatives in the room. The doctors in consultation left the bedside at 1 o'clock and were not expected to return until after 3. While, of course, the physicians at the hospital are in attendance, the departure of the doctors having special charge of the case is a favorable indication. Two relatives are with him, a cousin, Miss L. L. Dorsey, and Mrs. Fowle, a sister-in-law. He has spoken since noon and said that he felt somewhat better.

Quick Run From Philadelphia.

It was 7:14 o'clock when the train left Philadelphia, and it was impossible for Engineer James Murphy to have made a quicker run, as his train was a regular one and he had to hold his engine down to schedule time. At no time during the trip was the patient's condition improved, and he was in a coma. Members of the train's crew were also in constant attendance and everything that was possible was done for the sick man.

A physician was taken aboard the train at Jersey City. At Philadelphia he gave place to another, who accompanied the general to Baltimore, where still another was taken aboard and made the trip to Washington. Since the first stroke no change for the worse has taken place.

Gen. Lee had been spending a few days in Boston and was returning to Washington this morning. He was on a train en route from Boston to Washington. The Federal Express, on which he was a passenger, was delayed by a strike of the

Working for Jamestown Exposition.

Gen. Lee has been one of the moving spirits in the Jamestown exposition project. He is president of the exposition company and has been working constantly, and with marked success, in its behalf. He has made several trips and has appeared before the legislature of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York seeking state appropriations for the exposition.

Gen. Lee was in Boston yesterday to advocate the report of the Massachusetts legislature at the exposition in 1907. He appeared before the legislative committee on federal relations in the afternoon and made a strong address in favor of having Massachusetts erect a state building at Jamestown. He left Boston last evening apparently in his usual robust health. However, he has had an exceptionally active life. He served in India and Mexico, and was in the Confederate army during the civil war and his conspicuous service in the Spanish war is current history.

Chairman Johnston's Opinion.

Special Dispatch to The Star.
NORFOLK, Va., April 28.—When asked for a statement concerning Gen. Lee's illness and the possible effect of his death or total disability on Jamestown exposition, C. Brooks Johnston, chairman of the Jamestown board of governors, would only say: "We have no information of the general's condition other than what we have learned from the press dispatches. From the character of the dispatches I am led to believe that the apoplexy stroke he suffered is not necessarily serious and that he will recover. The general's robust constitution will serve him well in his present condition and I am hopeful that his affliction will not be permanent."

INJURED IN ACCIDENT.

Two Men in Buggy Compelled to Go to Hospital.

As a result of the runaway of a horse attached to a carriage, which had taken fright at an automobile this morning, two men are in the Emergency Hospital, one quite seriously injured. The accident happened about noon today and the men were removed to the hospital in the automobile at which the horse they were driving had taken fright. The injured men are Godfrey Beck, seventy-five years old, of 29 9th street southeast, and G. Gargies, fifty years old, of 652 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.

The men were driving on 3d street and they were approached by an automobile owned by the Adams Express Company and operated by Samuel L. Ball of 651 I street southeast. The Adams Express car was going west and the horse took a sudden fright.

Both men were thrown out. Mr. Ball stopped the machine and went to the assistance of the injured men and he took them to the hospital as soon as possible. When their injuries were examined it was found that Gargies was in the most serious condition. He had a severe blow on the head and his knee cap was broken. Beck has a cut over his left eye, his hands are skinned and his face is bruised. Both men were at the hospital at a late hour this afternoon, although it is expected that arrangements will be made to have them removed to their homes.

The horse kicked the buggy into splinters and thereby did some injuries to its own hind legs. It was captured before it ran many feet.

14 INJURED IN WRECK

EXPRESS TRAIN RAN INTO AN OPEN SWITCH.

YORK, Pa., April 28.—The Littlestown express, on the Frederick branch of the Northern Central railway, ran into an open switch late last night on the outskirts of this city. Fourteen passengers were more or less hurt by flying glass and by the sudden stop of the train, which collided with a draft of freight cars standing on the siding. The engine was demolished and one passenger coach was crushed.

Among the injured are Dr. L. T. Potter, New York city, back and wrist sprained; Charles A. Crist, New York city, salesman, sprained ankle; W. F. Schier, New York city, salesman, contusions on the face; W. N. Montague, Holyoke, Mass., salesman, contusions about body; D. H. Newhall, New York city, salesman, bruised about body; William Corry, New York city, salesman, severely shocked by the sudden stopping of the train.

Canal Commissioners in Detroit.
President Shonts and Chief Engineer Wallace of the Isthmian canal commission have gone to Detroit. They will probably return Sunday.

INTEREST INCREASED

In Proceedings of the Nan Patterson Trial.

MRS. SMITH'S MEMORY

HER TESTIMONY A SURPRISE TO THE DEFENSE.

Direct Examination of Prisoner's Sister Resumed—Letter Offered by Prosecution Again Rejected.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The story told by Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, the witness stand yesterday afternoon, and the prospect of her cross-examination by counsel for the defense today served to intensify interest in the case of Nan Patterson, who is now on trial in the court of general sessions, charged with the murder of Caesar Young. The appearance of Mrs. Smith as a witness for the prosecution came in the nature of a surprise to the defense. Mr. Levy has said. He professed to be very well satisfied with the move, however, and said that cross-examination of the witness would afford him an opportunity to place before the jury evidence which could not be produced in any other way. He also believes, he said, that the direct testimony of Mrs. Smith has only served to strengthen the case of the prisoner, as it supports in many important details the testimony given by Miss Patterson herself at the last trial, a portion of which was read to the jury yesterday.

In the course of his examination Mr. Rastick asked Mrs. Smith if she had possessed all the information she has testified to in this trial all the time since she left New York last June. Mrs. Smith replied that she could not answer like question, but feared it would tend to degrade and incriminate her, as she is under indictment for conspiracy.

Refused to Answer Question.

The prosecutor then promised that if she would answer the question, he would move today to quash the indictment against her, but she declined to do so until she had an opportunity to confer with her counsel. After she had consulted with her counsel Mrs. Smith declined to answer the question. "I must stick to my sister," she told the jury. "I will not answer any question."

"And you refuse to answer, notwithstanding my promise in open court to have the indictment against you quashed?" asked Mr. Rand.

"I do." "Again I ask you, were you in New York on June 3?" "I decline to answer, because my response might tend to degrade and incriminate me."

Testing Witness' Credibility.

Failing to get a reply to his question, Mr. Rand asked for the purpose of testing the credibility of the witness, if she would ask her if she and her husband did not go to a hotel in Hoboken on the evening of June 8 last and register under assumed names. Again she declined to answer. She said in answer to a question put to her by Mr. Rastick, that she and her husband had not been in Hoboken on the evening of June 8 last and register under assumed names. Again she declined to answer. She said in answer to a question put to her by Mr. Rastick, that she and her husband had not been in Hoboken on the evening of June 8 last and register under assumed names.

Direct Examination Resumed.

The direct examination of Mrs. Smith, which was not completed yesterday, was resumed today. Mrs. Smith testified yesterday that Mrs. Patterson had expected Caesar Young to get a divorce from his wife and marry her. She herself believed that Young intended eventually to marry her sister, Miss Patterson. She said that she had told her sister that she intended to carry out the agreement. Mrs. Coggins became greatly excited when Mrs. Smith said that she had told her sister that she intended to carry out the agreement.

Taking up the examination where it was interrupted by an adjournment last night, Mr. Rand asked:

"Did not Coggins tell you that the best thing Young thought Nan could do was to accept Matt Trimble's offer of marriage?"

"He did not say anything like that to me," replied Mrs. Smith.

"Did Miss Patterson say that the cause of her emotion was that Coggins had misrepresented Young's intentions toward her?"

"She did not say so in those words, but I knew it," replied Mrs. Smith.

"Did it represent Nan's state of mind?" This question was not answered.

Mr. Rand here offered the intercepted letter which Mrs. Smith sent to Young, which was ruled out yesterday, and again it was rejected by Recorder Goff.

Mrs. Smith said that when Miss Patterson procured a divorce from her husband

all her expenses in the proceedings were paid by Young. The witness detailed the movements of herself and husband and Miss Patterson on June 3, the day before Young's death. They went to the races, where they saw Young, and returned to their apartments in New York about 3 p.m.

"Did you and your husband visit Stern's pawnshop that night?" asked Mr. Rand.

"We did not," the witness answered. The witness described the movements of the trio that evening and of the instructions Nan gave to the telephone operator in Caesar Young called for her, before going to Healy's restaurant. She also told about Nan's going out to meet Young late that night and her return home about 3 o'clock.

About 7 o'clock that morning, she said, Young called on the telephone and said he wanted to meet Nan. Nan was asleep and the witness did not hear him. Young called again, a little later, however, and repeated the request, and within a few minutes called a third time. Mr. Smith said that Nan got up and was on the way to meet him.

CAUSED A QUARREL.

Nan Patterson Took Exception to Sister's Testimony.

Special Dispatch to The Star.
NEW YORK, April 28.—A quarrel between Nan Patterson and her sister, Julia Smith, verging on bitterness, has resulted from the testimony given yesterday by Julia on the witness stand under skillful questioning of Prosecutor Rand. When the court adjourned and the two women met in the corridor of the women's section of the Tombs, Miss Patterson's face was flushed with anger.

She said to Julia: "I knew you would say something to hurt me when you took the stand. You should not have testified that I was hysterical. I felt before you went on that you would do this." "Rand made me testify and made me say what I did," protested Julia.

The sisters showed considerable feeling, and it was some time before Miss Patterson could bring herself to forgive Julia and permit the resumption of their pleasant relations.

Daniel J. O'Reilly of the counsel for Miss Patterson said today:

"The defense has determined whether we will make any defense. When the state rests today we will make our usual motion for a dismissal of the indictment on the ground that the evidence is insufficient. This, I anticipate will be denied. We will then ask for an adjournment until Monday. During the interim we will examine the case presented by the state. If we decide to put on the defense we will call Mrs. Shaprows. I have talked with her and she is confident that she is truthful and unusually intelligent. She will tell the jury the forward story and will be able to undergo any cross-examination Attorney Rand may inflict. Everything so far has been in our favor. The testimony of her sister Julia was helpful to our case."

THE SMITH CASE.

Counsel Argued Motion Today to Quash Indictments.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Counsel for J. Morgan Smith and his wife argued a motion for the quashing of the indictments against the couple for conspiracy in connection with the murder of Caesar Young. Judge Foster in the court of general sessions today. He declared that the minutes of the grand jury did not show sufficient evidence to support the indictments.

Judge Foster said he did not see that there was a scintilla of evidence in the grand jury minutes which the indictments could be predicated. He took the matter under advisement.

PRESIDENT'S RETURN

WILL DEAL WITH A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS.

Washington is likely to be restored to the political map in a short time. It has been off the map since the President has been absent, and in politics and patronage there has been literally nothing done at the national capital. The announcement that the President has shortened his stay and soon will be speeding homeward will be received with loud shouts of delight in many quarters.

There will be plenty for him to do when he gets here. There are a lot of problems, pending and prospective, of just the character that he delights to handle, and he will have his hands full. Central and South American affairs will keep him busy for awhile, and there are others.

It is said that the approach of the psychological moment in eastern affairs is hastening the return of the President. It is known that he desires to have a hand in inaugurating efforts for peace between Russia and Japan, and at least to play a prominent part in the negotiations.

The impending sea fight between the Japanese and the United States fleet is expected to be followed by vigorous representations of the powers for an ending of hostilities, and President Roosevelt wants to be in the settlement.

The Venezuelan controversy will demand his immediate attention, and it is thought that whatever he may do in the way of action to remove the ill effects upon the prestige of the affair. It is expected that there will be a number of changes in the republican national committee.

American and the President will do his utmost to soothe the growing irritation against the United States in those countries.

Isthmian canal affairs will receive attention. There is said to be a good-natured contention between the American Shonts and Secretary Taft over the matter of the Panama railway. Secretary Taft is reported to be advocating lower freight rates than the republican national committee.

This subject will be taken up with the President by trans-continental railway men, who are deeply interested in it. A decided lowering of rates on the trans-continental lines would affect trans-continental traffic on all the great trunk lines.

There are some minor matters to be taken up with the President. There is a great mass of small routine business awaiting the President's attention, but it is understood that the main objects of his trip to Europe are to settle the question if it comes to a head, and to smooth down the ruffled Latin-Americans.

TO WITNESS FIRING TESTS.

Board Appointed to Familiarize Itself With New Field Artillery.

The following-named officers of the Artillery Corps have been ordered to Rock Island, Ill., for the purpose of familiarizing themselves with the design, construction and operation, and witnessing the proof firing of the new three-inch field artillery material, model of 1902: Captains John C. W. Brooks, Edward A. Millar, Thomas Ridgway, Lucien G. Berry, George W. Gatchell, Oscar I. Straub, Herman C. Schumm, William L. Kenly, William S. McNair, William J. Shaw, George G. Gately, Stephen M. Foote, Charles A. Bonnet, Ira A. Haynes, John Conklin, Jr., Samuel D. Sturgis, Harry L. Hawkins, John E. McGee, and Charles A. Campbell, and First Lieutenant Tilman Campbell.

AN ORDER TO BOWEN

To Report Forthwith to Washington

IF PRESIDENT ASSENTS

TO DETERMINE EXTENT OF HIS RESPONSIBILITY

For Circulation of Rumors in Regard to Acting Secretary Loomis—The latter's Sweeping Denial.

Secretary Taft is considering the advisability of ordering Minister Bowen to report forthwith in Washington in connection with the charges against Acting Secretary Loomis, which he conveyed to the Secretary in a private letter. If the President assents this order will issue at once.

This proceeding is to determine precisely the extent of Mr. Bowen's responsibility for the circulation of the charges against Mr. Loomis.

It may be stated that the official mind here is absolutely made up so far as Mr. Bowen is concerned; it is absolutely convinced of his innocence of any wrongdoing while he was minister to Venezuela, and that conviction has been reached after a thorough sifting of the allegations. That being the case, it is felt here that Minister Bowen must show, in order to escape blame himself, that he did one of two things: Either by private inquiry in Caracas he arrived at another conclusion as to the truthfulness of the charges, or that he did what he could to denounce them and to discourage their circulation in Venezuela.

Months ago Mr. Bowen reported to Secretary Hay that rumors affecting the integrity of the president were in circulation in Caracas, and that to his own knowledge these rumors had been promptly transmitted by the foreign diplomatic representatives to the various European capitals.

Admonished by Secretary Hay.

Secretary Hay promptly communicated that message to the President, and then quietly admonished Mr. Bowen that it was scarcely becoming an American minister to allow his predecessor to be traduced, the honor of the mission being involved. Meanwhile an investigation was conducted here which satisfied the authorities of the innocence of Mr. Loomis.

But the rumors went on circulating in Caracas, becoming more and more definite in form as the investigation proceeded. The President's pressure upon President Castro to secure a settlement of the asphalt case, and finally Mr. Bowen again took them up in a letter to the Secretary. The Secretary felt that no matter how Mr. Bowen regarded it the matter was not personal to him and communicated with the President on the subject. Of course, saying this became official, the matter could not be dropped, and hence the determination to bring Mr. Bowen to Washington to explain his conduct.

It is not doubted that the President will promptly accept Secretary Taft's suggestion and that Mr. Bowen will be ordered to explain his conduct in this country. One result of the last move in the case may be the defeat of a project which had been proposed to exchange the duties of the other South American mission, which cannot now be done unless he shows that he was not culpable in the Loomis matter.

A Sweeping Denial.

Absolute denial of certain charges affecting his official integrity while U. S. minister at Caracas was made by Mr. Loomis, the acting secretary of state, in a statement set out by him at his residence last evening. The statement briefly but emphatically denies in detail and in totality each and every charge. The issuance of this statement was not unexpected, as the acting secretary has had several conferences with the president since Secretary Taft's return, and is due entirely to the wide publicity which the charges have received. It is the opinion of those who are familiar with the case that the public as well as Mr. Loomis that he publicly and officially take note of them. This he has done in the following statement:

"In view of certain charges affecting my official character published in the New York Herald April 27, and again repeated in the New York Tribune and other widely circulated papers, I think it proper to make the following statement:

"Those charges are in substance: First, that while acting in my official capacity as United States minister to Venezuela I obtained considerable pecuniary benefits from the purchase of bonds of the Republic of Venezuela; second, that a check showing the payment of \$10,000 to me by that company is now in the possession of President Castro; and third, that I have received from the company a large sum of money in exchange for bonds of the Republic of Venezuela."

"This charge is an absolute falsehood. I never accepted nor received, directly or indirectly, in any manner or for any purpose, or property or other thing of value, or any promise or suggestion thereof from the New York and Bermudez Company, or from any one acting in its interest or on its behalf."

Gave Money in Exchange.

"Americans who have lived in Caracas know that rates of exchange between the United States and Venezuela are high there owing to unsettled conditions in Venezuela, and that at times it is impossible to purchase New York exchange at Caracas. On my final departure from Venezuela as minister to the Republic of Venezuela, I exchanged my New York money in bank at Caracas, and I received from the bank a check for the sum of \$10,000, which I carried with me to New York and deposited in the New York and Bermudez Company at Caracas. On my check to the company calling for Venezuelan money and my check to me calling for United States money. It was a simple business transaction; American ministers have similar difficulties in exchange and receipt of money in foreign countries."

"The preposterous nature of this charge affecting my official integrity is shown by the fact that whatever I did, and all that I did in giving my official support as United States minister to the New York and Bermudez Company was done in obedience to instructions from the Secretary of State, and was approved by him after full reports of the entire controversy from its inception."

The Other Charges.

"The second charge made is that while minister to Venezuela I purchased a claim of 20,000 bolivars (or \$4,000) against the Venezuelan government and then used my influence as minister to collect the full amount from the government. I never purchased or owned or had any interest in any claim against the Venezuelan government and I never prosecuted, in any manner or form, any claim against the government except in obedience to instructions from the Secretary of State, after submitting a full report of the case to him."

"The third charge is that I agreed with Mr. Meyers to use my influence to adjust an obligation to the amount of \$10,000, for a consideration of one-seventh of that sum, or nominally \$1,400.00."

"I never agreed or promised or suggested, directly or indirectly, in any manner whatsoever, to Mr. Meyers, or to any other person, to use my influence to adjust an obligation to the amount of \$10,000, for a consideration of one-seventh of that sum, or nominally \$1,400.00."

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BEAVERS UNDER BONDS

TO APPEAR IN THIS CITY TO PLEAD MAY 2 NEXT.

PROBABLE THAT DATE OF BEAVERS TRIAL WILL BE THEN DECIDED.

Mr. Morgan H. Beach, United States attorney for the District of Columbia, stated this afternoon that George W. Beavers, under indictment in connection with the Post Office Department irregularities, will be here next Tuesday, when he may be arraigned. A date for the trial of Beavers may also be decided Tuesday.

Milton D. Purdy, the assistant attorney general of the Department of Justice, who has, in connection with District Attorney Beach, had charge of the prosecutions in the postal fraud cases, said it will be immaterial whether Beavers comes back here under arrest or whether he appears and surrenders himself. It is a matter of no concern to the government how he comes back so long as he gets here, when he must plead to the indictments pending against him in the criminal court branch of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Robert J. Wynne, counsel general of the United States to London, has telegraphed the State Department that he will come back here to appear in the case of Beavers. He was first assistant postmaster general when Beavers was chief of the division of salaries and allowances, and did much to bring about the exposition of the alleged frauds.

STREWN WITH THE DEAD

INSURGENTS CAPTURED CAPITAL OF YEMEN PROVINCE.

HODEIDA, Yemen Province, Arabia, Wednesday, April 28.—Sanaa, the capital city of Yemen province, captured by the insurgents during the night of April 20. The revolutionists are now proceeding to besiege Manakha. The latter has a garrison of 5,000 men, but the troops are mutinous. Jews who left Sanaa before the surrender and who have arrived at Hodeida, say the town was subjected to constant night attacks, the garrison was hard pressed and provisions were exhausted.

The scene of the fight on March 30, south of Sanaa, was a corporation of a foreign army sent to the relief of Sanaa were crushingly defeated, strewn with dead soldiers and animals.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 28.—Advices received here from Hodeida say the revolutionists have surrounded the town of Manakha, an important strategic position between Hodeida and Sanaa. Disturbances have broken out among the Turkish troops at Medina because the only food the men received for four days consisted of the bread of the Egyptian pilgrims returning from Mecca was attacked recently by a numerous band of Arab insurgents near Medina. The Egyptian troops were killed.

COMMODORE NICHOLSON ILL.

Active Naval Service Covered a Period of Nearly Forty Years.

Commodore Somervell Nicholson, one of the few survivors of the old navy, is dangerously ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Helen M. Cooke, 2019 19th